

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

The Report of the Special Committee of Congress Presented to the House.

THE DOCUMENT IS AN EXHAUSTIVE ONE.

Its Tone is Moderate but Emphatic, the Keynote Being the Conclusion that Brutal Hazing and Fighting Must Be Banished From the Academy at All Hazards.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The report of the special congressional committee which investigated the hazing of Cadet Boozie and the general subject of hazing at West Point was submitted to the house of representatives by the chairman of the committee, Representative Dick, with a bill making stringent regulations against hazing fighting and all brutal practices.

An Exhaustive Review. The report is an exhaustive review of the practice of hazing in all its forms, and while moderate in tone, is nevertheless a stinging arraignment of the many alleged brutal practices enumerated. It specifies more than 100 distinct methods of annoying and harassing a fourth-class man, and describes them in detail. One of the "funny formations" described is that practiced on Philip Sheridan, Jr., who was compelled to ride a broomstick, "in mockery of his illustrious father's achievement at Winchester." The report states that a system of fighting has grown up which is shocking in its character. The fights are described, and the committee states that the West Point code is more vicious than the Queensberry code.

The Worst Form of Hazing. The committee held that fighting is the worst form of hazing. The report says that such fighting as that at West Point is a felony, according to the statutes in many of the states, and the time has come when congress must decide whether fight, which are high crimes elsewhere, shall continue at West Point.

The committee finds that Cadets MacArthur, Breth and Burton were hazed into convulsions, others were hazed until they fainted, while others were hazed until they were sick.

Cases of Boozie and Breth. The hazing of Cadets Boozie and Breth are elaborately treated, but the committee does not attribute their deaths directly to hazing. The report adds:

"But while we can not fix upon hazing the responsibility for these two deaths, the possibility that it hastened them and the blot it throws on the otherwise fair and glorious fame of the academy; its conflict with proper training and discipline, and its unfitness in this new century urges the adoption of reasonable, yet we believe, effective measures for its eradication and the promotion of discipline at the academy."

The Bill Against Hazing. The bill submitted contains eleven sections against hazing and provides means for its detection and punishment. Dismissal is provided for taking part in a fight or a challenge, directly or indirectly, or for any form of annoying, harassing or bracing of cadets. Cadets dismissed are made ineligible to appointment to the army, navy or marine corps. Provision is made for courts of inquiry, courts martial, closer association between officers and cadets, and other means for effectually stopping the practice of hazing.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COL. SHAW. Returns From a Banquet in Honor of His Successor, to Be Stricken With Apoplexy.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Representative Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., formerly commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at the Riggs house. A physician summoned immediately after the discovery of the body, pronounced death due to apoplexy, probably about two o'clock in the morning. Col. Shaw had returned about 10:30 o'clock from a banquet at the Ebbitt house in honor of his successor, Gen. Leo Russell, and before he left the banquet hall had responded eloquently to a toast and appeared in excellent health and spirits.

The body was discovered lying face downwards on the floor. The features were slightly bruised, showing he had fallen suddenly and heavily. After his return to the hotel, Col. Shaw asked for hot water, complaining of indigestion. The water was brought to him, and that was the last seen of him alive.

FOR ATTACKING GERMANS. Four Chinese Executed in Canton for Attacking Germans Near Kunchuk.

Hong Kong, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Canton says four men who had been arrested for attacking Germans near Kunchuk have been executed. The same dispatch announces the arrival of the new viceroy of Canton. The native newspapers approve the appointment, stating that the new official belongs to the progressive party.

Cuba's Constitution Makers. Havana, Feb. 11.—The Cuban constitutional convention completed its work at Saturday night's session, with the exception of settling the deadlock which still exists on the question of accepting the clause that would make Gen. Maximo Gomez eligible to the presidency of the republic. This matter will come up again to-day. As both factions are very anxious to get the constitution before the United States congress, it is thought by some that a compromise will be reached, but the feeling is very bitter.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A British Column, Led Into a Boer Ambush, Effects a Brilliant Retreat.

East London, Cape Colony, Feb. 11.—Details have been received here of severe fighting at Tabaekberg mountain, 40 miles east of the railway and midway between Small Deal and Bloemfontein.

Maj. Crewe, with a composite column traveling southwest, sighted the mountain on the morning of January 31. He heard heavy firing, and, knowing that Col. Pilcher's column was on the other side of the mountain, he concluded that this officer was in action. Consequently he hurried forward, only to meet Boers streaming down, and evidently retreating from Col. Pilcher's lyddite shells. Immediately Col. Crewe brought three 15-pounders and a pom-pom to bear on the Boers, who, however, were found to be so numerous that it was impossible to head them. Orders were given to return to camp, about two miles from the mountain. The column rested until four in the afternoon, when the march was resumed southwest.

Maj. Crewe was just touching the southern point of the mountain when a terrific rifle fire opened from a large force of Boers, who were in ambush on the mountain. The fight soon became general. The Boers outnumbered the British five to one and were attacking them on both flanks and between the rear. The British "pom-pom" failed, and became useless. Maj. Crewe grasped the situation, and by a brilliant move, got the column into a safe position.

Between 7 and 8 in the evening the Boers charged the position and turned both flanks. The British ammunition became exhausted and Maj. Crewe was obliged to retire and abandon the pom-pom after the advance party had endeavored to save it and had sustained severe losses.

A rear guard action was fought by Maj. Crewe into the camp, where the wagons had been laagered. He personally superintended the retirement, the Boers harassing him throughout. Intrenchments were thrown up during the night.

When morning came Maj. Crewe started to join Gen. Knox, 12 miles southwest. The Boers immediately re-attacked him, compelling him to fight a second rear guard action for a few miles. Gen. De Wet personally commanded the Boers, estimated at 2,500. Maj. Crewe's force was only 700. Eventually the British officer joined Gen. Knox and returned to Bloemfontein. Lord Kitchener has highly complimented Maj. Crewe upon the achievement.

CLOSING IN ON THE BOERS. Lord Kitchener Reports Great Activity of Troops, With More Severe Fighting.

London, Feb. 11.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief in South Africa: "Pretoria, Feb. 9.—The columns working eastward occupied Ermelo, February 6, with slight opposition. A large force of Boers, estimated at 7,000, under Louis Botha, retired eastward. About 300 wagons with families passed through Ermelo on the way to Amsterdam, and very large quantities of stock are being driven east. "A peace delegate under sentence of death, and other Boer prisoners were taken away by the Boers. All the reports show that the Boers are exceedingly bitter. Fifty Boers surrendered.

"Louis Botha, with 2,000 men, attacked Gen. Smith-Dorrien at Orange camp, Bothwell, at 3 a. m., February 6. He was repulsed after severe fighting. Gen. Spruit was severely wounded and two field cornets were killed. Twenty of the Boer dead were left in our hands and many severely wounded. Our casualties were 24 killed and 53 wounded.

"Our movement to the east is reported to have completely upset all the enemy's calculations and created a regular panic in the district. "Christiania, Feb. 10.—The south of Jagersfontein road to the west, this morning having failed to effect a crossing by the drifts east of Bethulie.

"In Cape Colony, Calvin has been occupied by Col. De Lisle, the enemy retiring toward Kennard. Col. Haigh is driving the midland commandoes northward past Aberdeen."

TROOPS, NOT PEACE AGENTS. England's Policy for South Africa Contemplates Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

London, Feb. 11.—Lord Raglan, under secretary of state for war, informed the correspondent of the press to-day that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood is not going to South Africa, and that no peace commission is contemplated. The report as to a peace commission is false from beginning to end," he said. "The policy of the government is the very opposite of what would prompt such a step. Troops, not peace commissioners, are going to South Africa."

It is also understood that Sir Evelyn Wood is less likely than any other high official to be chosen for important special duties, as he is now so deaf that his retirement is only a question of a short time.

Reviewed the New Volunteers. Cape Town, Feb. 10.—Yesterday Sir Alfred Milner reviewed 7,000 men of the new volunteer force and made a spirited address to the officers. He expressed his gratification at the loyal response the colony had made to the call.

Insurgent Governor Captured. Manila, Feb. 11.—A company of the Forty-seventh United States Volunteers infantry, operating in the island of Catanduanes, off the southeast coast of Luzon, captured Bastos, the insurgent governor of the island.

THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Special Message Sent to the Legislature by Gov. Dockery Anent the School Fund.

IS A PART OF THE STATE PUBLIC FUND.

The Governor Expresses the Conviction That the Present Investment is Safe, Business-Like, and Should Be Perpetuated by a Constitutional Amendment Submitted to the People.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 7.—Gov. Dockery to-day sent to the legislature the following message: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: The permanent school and sanitary funds of the state, are invested in school fund certificates, issued under various acts of the general assembly. They are a part of the public debt of the state, and amounted to \$4,233,839.42 on the first day of the present year.

These certificates bear interest at the rates of five and six per cent, involving an annual interest charge of \$250,000.37, of which \$188,000 is allocated for the purpose of educating our children in the public schools, and \$62,000.37 to maintain the state university. "Under the wise and economic policy of the state during the last three decades the bonded debt of the state has been steadily reduced, and will be entirely extinguished within a short period of time. After the retirement of the outstanding bonds the only remaining debt of the state will be the school fund certificates. This being a debt due to the public schools, it is not desirable to extinguish it, because at the present rate of interest it brings to the treasury a handsome income to maintain our splendid educational system. The constitution provides that the school fund shall be vested either in bonds of the state of Missouri or of the United States, and it further requires that at least \$25,000 of the public debt shall be retired annually.

With the rapidly approaching liquidation of the bonds of the state, the constitutional provision requiring the redemption of the public debt by at least \$250,000 yearly, will of necessity apply to the school fund certificates. The liquidation, therefore, is inevitable, and the only remaining opportunity for the investment of the certificates thus retired, will be in bonds of the United States, unless some provision is made by the people to perpetuate the certificates, which by the terms of the act authorizing their issue, will be in the hands of the state, and the obligations of the state, unconvertible, and untransferable from the purpose of their issue.

The issue confronting us is clear and distinct. It rises above any question of mere party advantage or disadvantage. It is a question of the future of the state, which actuated and guided those faithful representatives of the people, who, irrespective of party, established the school fund. The school fund has materially contributed to the growth and development of this sacred fund. The school fund, as now invested, yields more than a quarter of a million dollars annually for educational purposes. Shall this system be continued, or should the state pay off the certificates, and invest the proceeds in bonds of the United States, which will yield an average income of perhaps not more than two per cent? It is a question of the future of the state, which actuated and guided those faithful representatives of the people, who, irrespective of party, established the school fund. The school fund has materially contributed to the growth and development of this sacred fund.

I unhesitatingly express the conviction that the present investment is safe, business-like, and should be perpetuated by a constitutional amendment to be submitted at the next general election. The existing system of issuing school fund certificates has been approved by the general assembly, and under the control of all political parties.

It originated in the senate by the passage of senate bill number 10,000, introduced by Senator Morris, a distinguished Missourian, and passed by a vote of 25 to 11. It was sustained at the time by such eminent senators as Birch, Blodgett, Brookmeyer, Gottschalk, Hendley, Morrison, Vandiver, and by the father of our state, William W. Phelps, who supported the bill by a vote of 15 to 15. The bill passed the house on March 28, 1873, by a vote of 75 to 15. It was heartily supported by such men as Moore, O'Bannon and others.

The policy was again approved in 1881, by the enactment into law of senate bill number 84, every senator present voting for the bill, and every member of the house voting on the proposition of the roll two, sustaining it upon a roll call.

Again in 1886 the policy of issuing school fund certificates was approved by the enactment of house bill No. 328, under the leadership of Hon. John L. Bittinger, Hon. B. F. Russell at the time being speaker of the house. I note with pleasure that among those supporting the bill were Bittinger, Gurney, Harrison, Pettibone, Tatum, Tubbs and others equally earnest in support of our public school system.

The vote in the senate on March 22, 1895, also emphasized the hearty and cordial approval of the school fund by every senator who voted recording himself for the bill. Among the senators then advocating the issue of school fund certificates were Brewster, Busch, Davidson, Kennish, Mott, O'Bannon, Wurdeman and others of equal distinction in our legislative ranks.

Under the provisions of the constitution, as I see it, the path of duty is plain. This sacred fund, the interest of which goes to the benefit of our educational system, should continue to be dedicated to the cause of education. This report should be irrevocably embodied in our constitution by a unanimous vote of the people, so that for all coming time, the interest upon the school fund, which in amount surpasses that of any other state of the Union, shall be set apart for the education of our children.

A. M. DOCKERY, Governor.

Golden Wedding Anniversary. Pinckneyville, Ill., Feb. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gruner celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, Wednesday, surrounded by their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. They have lived in Pinckneyville since 1834.

A Japanese Defeat. Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 29, via Victoria, B. C., Feb. 8.—The Japanese torpede, B. C., Feb. 7.—The Japanese torpede minister has issued a statement showing an estimated national deficit of 99,000,000 yen.

Peace Envoy Released on Parole. Bloemfontein, Feb. 7.—Jan Theron, one of the peace envoys, has returned after having been tried by Commandant Grobler at Aasvogelkop for penetrating the fighting line and bringing in undesirable documents. The Boers, he said, are badly off for food and clothing.

Thirteenth Hussars Have Smallpox. London, Feb. 8.—Smallpox has broken out among the Thirteenth hussars at Norwich.

LEFT TRACKS IN THE SNOW.

Safe Containing Forty Thousand Dollars Stolen from a Truck at a Railway Station.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11.—Prompt and active work by the authorities at Manila, La., resulted in the arrest of three men who are accused of having been implicated in the theft of a United States express safe, said to have contained \$40,000. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train, on which the safe was taken from St. Louis City, arrived at Manila at 8:05 p. m. Saturday night. The Omaha train was late and James Sturtevant of St. Louis City, the express messenger, did not hurry in unloading the goods and packages from his car. The express safe, with other articles, was unloaded and placed on a truck on the depot platform, and then Sturtevant and the baggage man went to the other end of the platform to get another truck load.

When Sturtevant returned he noticed that the articles on the truck were disarranged, and a glance showed that the iron box was gone. There was great excitement and no time was lost in spreading the alarm. City Marshal Farrell hastily assembled a posse and vigorous work was begun. Snow lay thick on the ground, and it did not take a long time to find the tracks of two persons, who evidently had been carrying some heavy object directly from the truck as it stood on the depot platform. They carried the safe a distance of about two blocks, and then loaded it into a wagon, which had been left there in waiting. The wagon was driven about a mile and a half out into the country. There the safe was forced open and the contents abstracted. The men there abandoned the safe and went their way on a new track. It was not difficult to trace them, however, and this morning three arrests were made. The men arrested are John Jackson, John Stovall and Charles Hayes. All are men who live at Manila, and are well known. Their reputations heretofore have not been bad. They stoutly protest their innocence, but the authorities believe the evidence against at least two of them will prove conclusive.

The safe which was stolen contained in a neighborhood of \$40,000. Twelve thousand dollars was in cash and the remainder in drafts, checks and various valuables. While the robbery was undoubtedly deliberately planned, as the horse and wagon were in waiting in a convenient spot, it is not believed that the men knew they were making so rich a haul. They had no means of knowing the contents of the safe only that it was used for carrying valuables. They found an unusually favorable opportunity when Sturtevant left the safe on the truck and had it not been for the terrible tracks in the snow, it is not likely the arrests would have been made so promptly.

Jackson, Stovall and Hayes have been in the habit of hanging about the depot at train time, but that was not considered significant, as it is the custom of a number of townspeople at Manila. Mrs. Jackson, the wife of John Jackson, also was arrested, but at a preliminary hearing held last evening she was released. The examination will be continued to-day. The three prisoners are in jail, having been unable to furnish bonds of \$12,000 each.

The authorities say the shoes of two of the men exactly fit the tracks in the snow at the depot where the safe was carried off. None of the money or valuables has been recovered.

MRS. MAYBRICK GOES FREE. Increasing Efforts in Her Behalf At Last Avail—Pardoned by King Edward.

New York, Feb. 11.—A special cablegram to the Journal from London says: "At ten o'clock this morning the gates of Aylesbury prison will swing open and Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, the American woman whose case has stirred two continents for years, will walk out a free woman.

"The news that King Edward VII. had granted the appeals made by those who have been staunch friends of this woman during her long trial and her term of penal servitude became noised about last night—too late, however, for the glad tidings to get much beyond her circle of friends.

"The greatest praise is heard upon all sides for the graceful act of King Edward. It is understood that in thus granting clemency to Mrs. Maybrick the king wishes to emphasize the character of his regard for America, and in the judgment of most Americans he could not better inaugurate his reign than with this striking example of mercy.

KING EDWARD PRESIDED. Meeting of the British Privy Council to Consider the Terms of the King's Speech.

London, Feb. 10.—The king presided at a meeting of the privy council at Marlborough house to consider the terms of the speech from the throne at the opening of the first parliament of his reign February 14. Later the king made his first investiture of knights, including Sir Hiram Maxim and others of the New Year's honor list.

Eleven Persons Injured. Cleveland, O., Feb. 11.—At 2:50 o'clock this morning, at the corner of Scoville avenue and Kennard street, a west-bound motor crashed into a sleighing party of 22 persons and 11 were more or less injured, but none fatally. The party had been to a dance in the evening in the country and were returning to their homes. The motor car was running at a high rate of speed, and it struck the sleigh as it was half-way across the track. A number of those in the sleigh jumped and escaped injury.

PITH AND POINT.

In a multitude of counsellors there isn't so much for each counsellor.—Detroit Journal.

Biogenes once saw a youth blushing and addressing him: "Encourage, my boy, that is the complexion of virtue."

It is said that laughter will cure indigestion; but the trouble is when a man has indigestion he doesn't feel like laughing.—Chicago Daily News. "Do you think, Minnie, that men are bald because they always wear their hats?" "Oh, no! They always wear their hats because they are bald."—Das Kleine Witzblatt.

The Parrot.—The canary is getting pretty thrifty, isn't he? The Thrush—I should warble! He's about ready for the first of his farewell tours.—Town Topics.

First Need.—"What ten books would you take if you had to pass the rest of your life on a desert island?" "Oh, I wouldn't take books at all. I'd take things to eat."—Indianapolis Journal.

Jane.—"It is always a surprise to me what a lot of lovely women get married." Bertha.—"No doubt it is a reflection that gives you a great deal of encouragement, dear."—Boston Transcript.

Credited.—Hoax—"Borrowell gets a lot of credit for the way he keeps his family dressed." Joak—"Yes; they tell me there's two or three collectors at the house every day."—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Newlywed.—"I actually believe you like your pet poodle better than you do me." Mrs. Newlywed—"Nonsense, George! You know I would do as much for you as I would for the dog."—Ohio State Journal.

THE TEACHER BRIDE.

One of the Lessons She Was Giving to Her Charges—Has a Mortifying Conclusion.

A pretty teacher in one of the public schools of the city recently took the time-honored "class of one" in that knowledge beside which all other is mere driveling foolishness and vanity and vexation of spirit, says the Brooklyn Citizen. More recently still the woman went back to her third-grade pupils for it had been agreed between the two that she was not to give up her work.

There was a great flutter in the school on her return. She had not taken "the girls" into her confidence before she left for that never-to-be-forgotten two weeks' trip, and the "girls" revenged themselves with real hard slaps and pinches and called her a mean villain and all sorts of invectives before they kissed and forgave her. Then the second bell sounded and the young matron went to her own room.

There is no doubt that the children were glad to see her, and she, not being at all the conventional school-ma'am, had an almost irresistible impulse to line them up and hug them one by one. A large percentage of the boys were mere noisies, mischievous, stupid little animals, and some of the girls were too provoking for anything, but there was nothing but affection for them all in the little school teacher's heart. She regarded them from a new point of view entirely. Something had opened her eyes, or had blinded them with a kindly mist, or both.

But the point of the matter was that the children had not been informed of their teacher's change of condition, and the difficulty was to inform them of it. Thinking of this made the little teacher answer questions at random and wander in her explanations, and she blushed to find the infants looking at her in wide-eyed wonder as she came with a start from the composition of the third or fourth little speech which was to enlighten them.

At last the opportunity came. One of the children addressed her as "Miss Smith."

"Not 'Miss Smith,' Johnnie," she corrected. "Mrs. Jones. My name is Mrs. Jones now, because I'm married." She blushed very much as she said this, but she felt that now was the time to go through with it, so, turning from the wriggling and embarrassed Johnnie, she addressed the room: "You must not call me 'Miss Smith' any more, but you must say 'Mrs. Jones.' Now, all you understand that will raise their hands."

"Now, what is my name, Lottie?" continued the little teacher, singling out a girl. "Miss Smith."

"Oh, dear!" sighed the little teacher. Walking over to the blackboard she wrote "Mrs. Jones" in fair round script thereon. "Now, all of you tell me what that is," she said, and the chorus came: "Mrs. Jones."

"That is better," said the little teacher, smiling at them. "A great deal better," she added, and she wrote again: "Mrs. Jones," and again below that: "Mrs. Jones."

She made a motion as if to wipe out what she had written, but checked herself and stood with her back to the door, looking with a rapt smile at the board. And while she was standing there the door opened and the principal, who was a horrid man, entered quietly and stood looking at her.

Beyond the Pale. "Of course you quite understand that I shall call upon Mrs. Whiffler for your character," remarked Mrs. Taggerty to the girl she had just engaged.

"Certainly, m'm," replied the girl, "although I would rather you didn't, for Mrs. Whiffler is so eccentric that she is not always to be relied upon."

"In what way is she eccentric?" "She insists that her husband is quite a model father and husband, and that her children have never caused her a moment's anxiety."

"H'm, not so much in that."

"Then she says she is perfectly content with one new dress and one new hat each season."

"H'm, she is eccentric, then!"

"And, finally, she has never attended a bargain sale, and says that the only things sold at them are the women who buy!"

"O, the woman's mad! I sha'n't trouble her for your character; you can come in when you like!"—Cassell's Magazine.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD.

Of National Reputation are the Men Who Recommend Peruna to Fellow Sufferers.

A Remarkable Case Reported From the State of New York.



CONGRESSMAN HOWARD OF ALABAMA.

House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 4, 1899. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio: Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for the grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers." M. W. Howard.

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

MOST people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head and nose. Nothing is farther from the truth. It may be that the nose and throat is the most affected by catarrh, but this is so only because these parts are more exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate than the other parts of the body.

Every organ, every duct, every cavity of the human body is liable to catarrh. A multitude of ailments depend on catarrh. This is true winter and summer. Catarrh causes many cases of chronic disease, where the catarrh has anything to do with it.

The following letter which gives the experience of Mr. A. C. Lockhart is a case in point. Mr. A. C. Lockhart, West Henrietta, N. Y., Box 58, in a letter written to Dr. Hartman says the following of Peruna: "About fifteen years ago I commenced to be ailing, and consulted a physician. He pronounced my trouble a species of dyspepsia, and advised me, after he had treated me about six months, to get a leave of absence from my business and go into the country. I did so, and got temporary relief. I went back to work again, but was taken with very distressing pains in my stomach. I seldom had a passage of the bowels naturally. I consulted another physician with no better results. The disease kept growing on me, until I had exhausted the ability of sixteen of Rochester's best physicians. The last physician advised me to give up my work and go south, after he had treated me for one year.

"I was given a thorough examination with the X-ray. They could not even determine what my trouble was. Some of my testimonials in the Rochester papers seemed to me worthy of consideration, and I made up my mind to try a bottle of Peruna. Before the bottle was half gone I noticed a change for the better. I am now on the fifth bottle, and have not an ache or pain anywhere. My bowels move regularly every day, and I have recommended Peruna to a great many, and they recommend it very highly. I have taken on eighteen papers seemed to me worthy of consideration, and I made up my mind to try a bottle of Peruna. Before the bottle was half gone I noticed a change for the better. I am now on the fifth bottle, and have not an ache or pain anywhere. My bowels move regularly every day, and I have recommended Peruna to a great many, and they recommend it very highly. I have taken on eighteen papers seemed to me worthy of consideration, and I made up my mind to try a bottle of Peruna. 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